

# Project Management Fundamentals

## What is the value of project manager?

- PM enables focus on the business goals of the project.
- PM provides a focal point for project responsibility and leadership.
- PM maximizes the creative and innovative capacities of each team member.
- PM provides a dashboard for key information and visibility to project metrics.
- PM ensures a project is “in line” with other projects in a company's infrastructure.

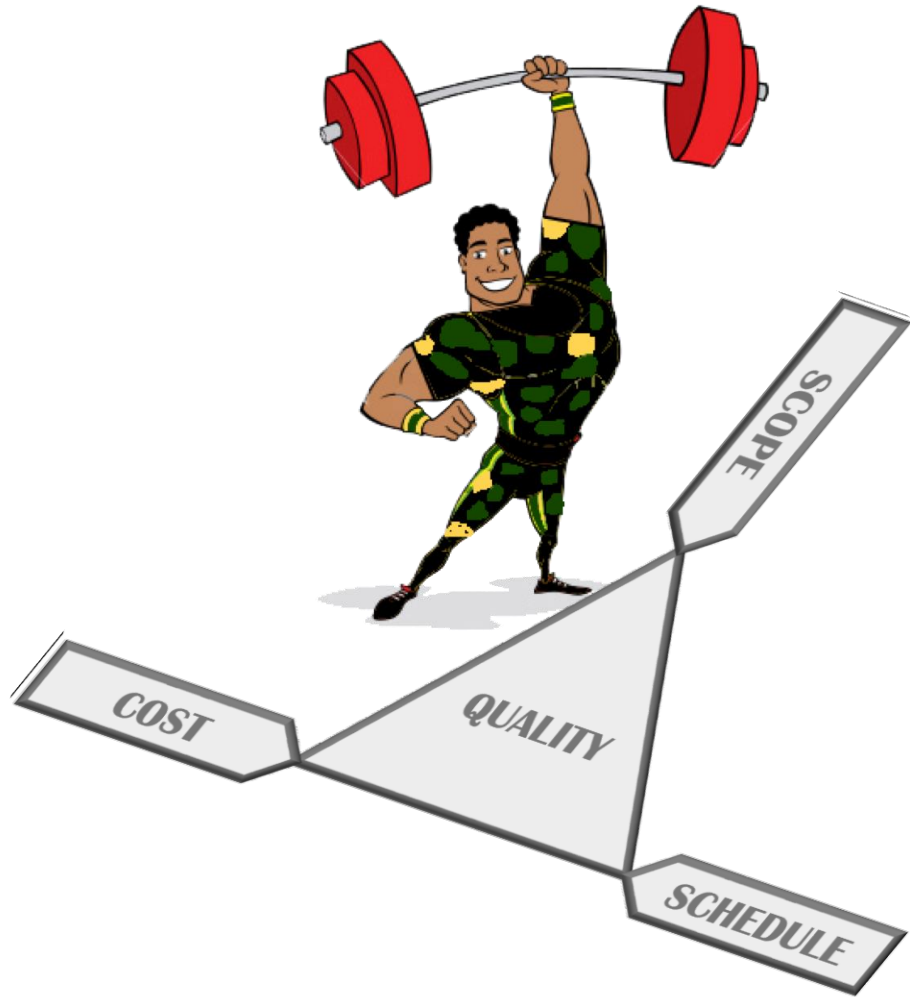


**WE NEED YOU!!**

A person, who wears many hats and juggles many balls

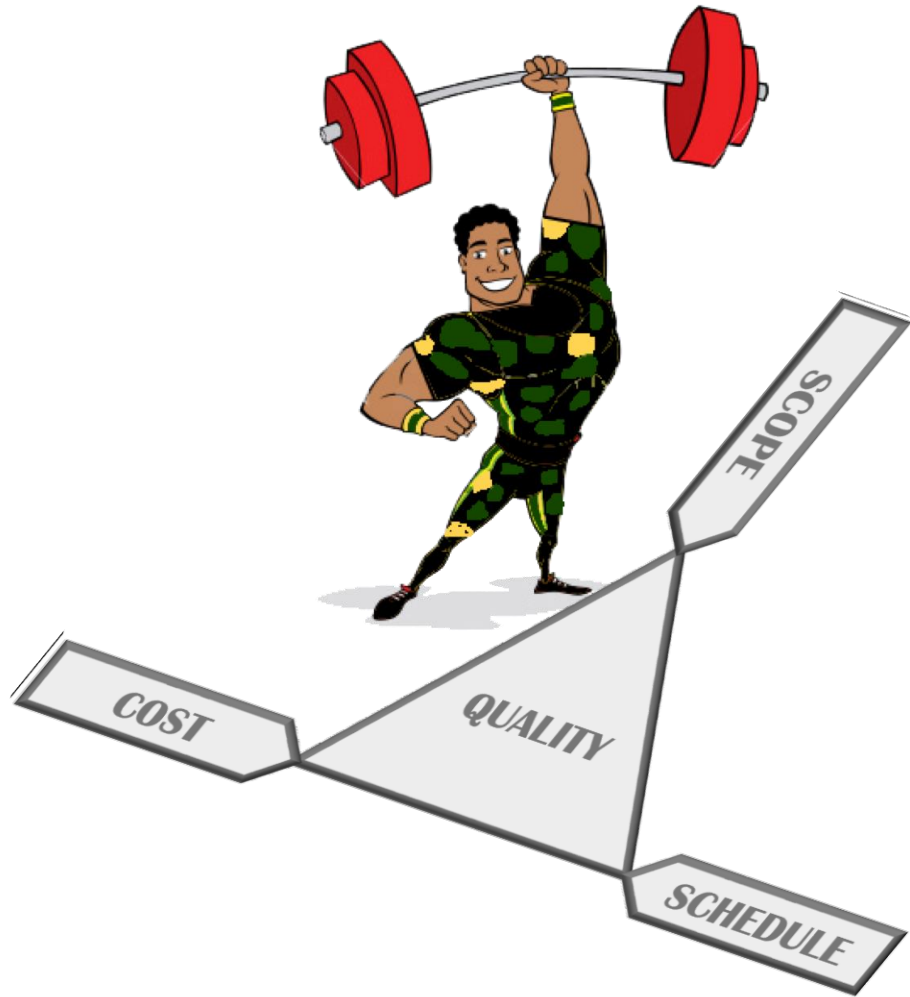


- Person with the authority to manage a project.
- 100% responsible for the planning, control, execution and closing processes to manage the project.
- Responsible for accomplishing the stated project objectives.
- Central point of contact for all project communications.
- "Change Agent" for the project.
- Perform issue and risk identification and remediation.



## Managing the constraints of cost, time, scope and quality

- Scope: What the customer wants the system to do.
- Schedule: When your customers need their new system.
- Cost/Estimate: What can they afford or are willing to spend.



- Developing the project plan
- Managing the project stakeholders
- Managing the communications
- Managing the project team
- Managing the project risk
- Managing the project schedule
- Managing the project budget
- Managing the project conflicts
- Managing the project delivery

## ☐ **Hard Skills**

**Business**

**Process**

**Technical**

## ☐ **Soft Skills**

**Communication**

**Leadership/  
People**

**Customer  
Service**

**Ownership**

**Integrity**

**Effective  
Communication**

**People person**

**Process  
Oriented**

**Ability to Stay  
Focused**

**“None of us is as smart as all of us.” – Ken Blanchard**

- A group of people working for or with you on your project. A project team often includes people who:
  - Don't usually work together.
  - May be from different organizations.
  - May cross multiple geographies.
- The hard and soft skills of each person.
- The critical roles and good relationship between people.

## **Project Team Resources:**

- As a PM you may have resources that **report** to you.
- They may work directly for you. Or they may work for another manager, but are assigned to you.
- They may be full-time or part-time.
- Your team will likely be a hybrid of resources.



## GOOD

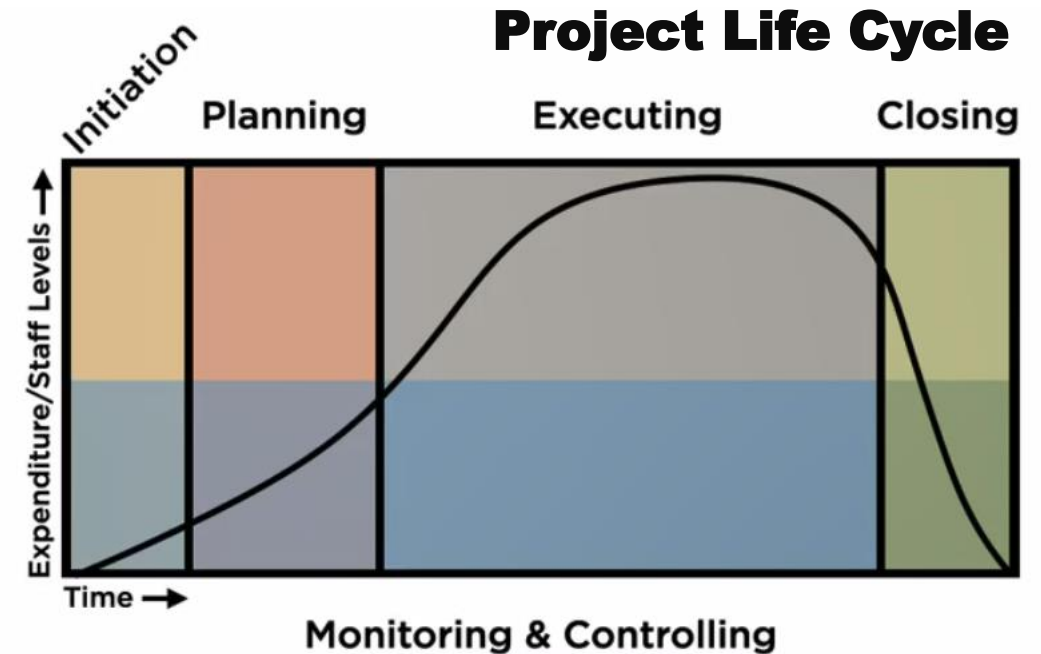
- Positive attitude.
- Highly motivated.
- Moderate aptitude.
- People oriented.
- Attention to detail.
- Process oriented.
- Good communicator.

## NOT GOOD

- Always breaks the rules.
- Not a team player.
- Prefers tech over people.
- Not schedule driven.
- Do not like to write/document.
- Avoids ownership.
- Self interests vs. company interests

# What is a Project?

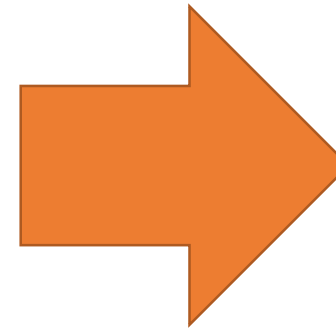
- A **temporary group** activity designed to produce a **unique** product, service or result.
- A project has a defined:
  - Beginning time
  - Ending time
  - Defined scope (or list of tasks)
  - Assigned resources
- A project is **unique** in what it is not a routine operation, but a set of activities designed to **accomplish specific business goal(s)**.



**In short: Project management is the process of managing projects**

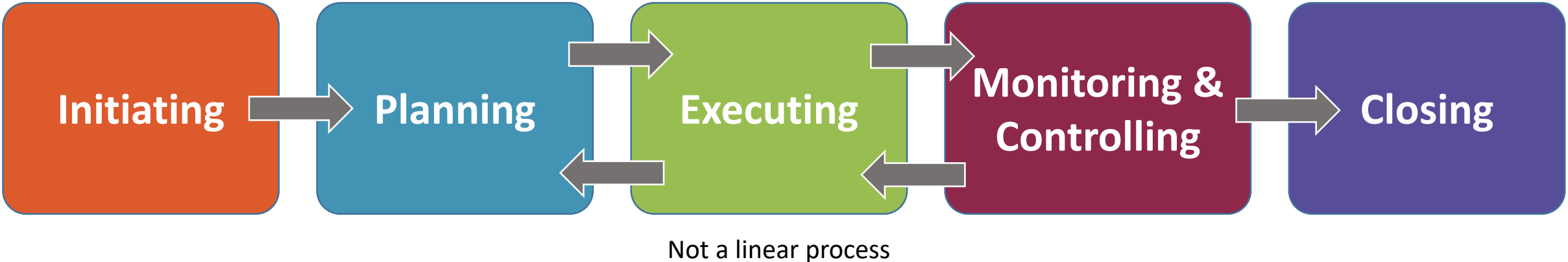
The project management is to utilize your management, technical and leadership skills in order to apply to:

- **Planning**
- **Organizing**
- **Controlling**
- **Implementing**
- **Leading**



the activities of a project to meet the project's goal.

Defined by ISO 21500 (GPMP) and PMBOK Guide 6<sup>th</sup> Edition



## Knowledge Areas (Managed Subjects)

4. Project Integration	5. Project Scope	6. Project Schedule	7. Project Cost	8. Project Quality
9. Project Resources	10. Project Communication	11. Project Risk	12. Project Procurement	13. Project Stakeholder

# M&C Project Management Processes (Developing)

MANAGED SUBJECTS	PROJECT MANAGEMENT PROCESS GROUPS				
	Initiating	Planning	Executing	Monitoring & Controlling	Closing
Integration	10. Proposals and Estimates 11. Initiating project	20. Creating project policies 28. Creating project plans	31. Managing project work 32. Managing configurations	41. Monitoring and controlling project work 42. Change control	51. Closing the project
Scope		22. Creating project WBS			
Time		23. Creating project schedule			
Cost		28. Develop project budget		46. Monitoring project budget	
Quality		26. Creating quality plan	35. Managing quality	43. Monitoring quality	
Human resources		25. Defining project organization	33. Training the project team		
Communication			34. Managing communication		
Stakeholder					
Risk		24. Planning Risk Management	35. Managing risk responses	44. Monitoring risks	
Procurement		27. Planning procurements		45. Managing procurements	



- Never been done before
- Various needs and expectations
- Communication challenges
- Balancing scope, cost, schedule
- Creative and innovative focus
- Organizational huddles
- Stakeholder collaboration
- Requirements and estimates

## What can go wrong

- Project misaligned with business
- Lack of stakeholder engagement
- Poor communications, confusion
- No time, no support for planning
- Poor and changing requirements
- Poor estimates/changing budgets

## How to fix

- Validate project with stakeholders
- Gain acceptance, continuously validate
- Use a project communication plan
- Educate management on value of planning
- Perform solid requirements analysis
- Use an estimating process/change management process.